GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:325
ANSWERED ON:09.08.2016
Implementation of NFSA
Bidhuri Shri Ramesh;Mishra Shri Bhairon Prasad

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and implementation status of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) indicating the number of persons identified, cards digitised and linked with Aadhaar, specific NFSA cards issued and the date since when it is under implementation in each State;
(b) whether some poor persons have reportedly been deprived of the benefits of the scheme and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which all the persons are likely to be covered and cards issued and digitised, State-wise; and
(c) the difficulties faced/identified in effective implementation of the said scheme and the State specific steps taken for its effective implementation?

Answer

MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN)
(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. 325 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 09.08.2016 IN THE LOK SABHA
(a): The salient features of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is at Annexure-I. The Act is being implemented in 34 States/Union Territories (UTs) covering 73.64 crore persons.
Ration cards have been fully digitized in all the States/UTs. State/UT-wise details of date of implementation of NFSA, number of ration cards and Aadhaar seeding is at Annexure − II.
(b): Within the coverage determined for each State/UT for receiving subsidized foodgrains under NFSA, it is the responsibility of States/UTs to identify the eligible households. Identification is a continuous process, which involves exclusion of ineligible/ fake/ duplicate ration cards and inclusion of genuine left-out households.
(c): For effective implementation of the Act, preparedness of the States/UTs in terms of identification of eligible households, necessary strengthening of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), including its end-to-end computerization, setting up of grievance redressal mechanism etc. is assessed before allocation of foodgrains under the Act. Progress in TPDS Computerization is reviewed / monitored with States/UTs at various levels and advisories are issued, wherever necessary.
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ANNEXURE-I
ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. 325 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 09.08.2016 IN LOK SABHA
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013
(i) Coverage and entitlement under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS): Upto 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population entitled to receive 5 kg per person per month. However, since Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households constitute poorest of the poor, and are presently entitled to 35 kg per household per month, entitlement of existing AAY households has been protected at 35 kg per household per month.
(ii) State-wise coverage: Corresponding to the all India coverage of 75% and 50% in the rural and urban areas, State-wise coverage will be determined by the Central Government. Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) has determined the State-wise coverage by using the NSS Household Consumption Expenditure Survey data for 2011-12.
(iii) Subsidized prices under TPDS and their revision: Foodgrains entitlement under TPDS at subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively for a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act. Thereafter prices may be as fixed by the Central Government, but not exceeding MSP (derived MSP in case of rice). It has been decided to continue with current prices during 2016-17.
(iv) In case, any State's allocation based on the coverage and foodgrains entitlements under the Act is lower than their allocation under erstwhile TPDS, it will be protected upto the level of average offtake during 2010-11 to 2012-13, at prices to be determined by the Central Government. Existing prices for APL households i.e. Rs. 6.10 per kg for wheat and Rs 8.30 per kg for rice has been determined as issue prices for the additional allocation to protect the past average offtake under erstwhile TPDS.
(v) each State, the work of identification of eligible households is responsibility of States/UTs.
(vi) Nutritional Support to women and children: Pregnant women and lactating mothers and children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years entitled to meals, free of cost, as per prescribed nutritional norms under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes. Higher nutritional norms have been prescribed for malnourished children upto 6 years of age.
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...2...
(vii) Maternity Benefit: Pregnant women and lactating mothers also entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
(viii) Women Empowerment: Eldest woman of the household of age 18 years or above as head of the household for the purpose of issuing of ration cards.
(ix) Grievance Redressal Mechanism: Grievance redressal mechanism at the District and State levels. States have the flexibility to

use the existing machinery or set up separate mechanism.
(x) Cost of intra-State transportation & handling of foodgrains and FPS Dealers" margin: Central assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them on transportation of foodgrains within the State, its handling and FPS dealers' margin as per norms devised for this purpose.
(xi) Transparency and Accountability: Provisions have been made for disclosure of records relating to PDS, social audits and setting up of Vigilance Committees in order to ensure transparency and accountability.
(xii) Food Security Allowance: Provision for food security allowance to entitled beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.
(xiii) Penalty: Provision for penalty on public servant or authority, to be imposed by the State Food Commission, in case of failure to comply with the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer.
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ANNEXURE-II
ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. 325 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 09.08.2016 IN LOK SABHA
STATEMENT INDICATING STATE/UT-WISE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NFSA, NUMBER OF RATION CARDS AND PERCENTAGE AADHAAR SEEDING IN RATION CARDS
Sl No.
Name of the State/UT
Implementation started from the month of
Number of ration cards
% of Aadhaar seeding in ration cards
1.
Andhra Pradesh
December, 2015
92,03,422
100.00
2.
Arunachal Pradesh
April, 2016
1,76,342
1.57
3.
Assam
December, 2015
58,61,116
0.00
4.
Bihar
March, 2014
1,54,01,000
0.06
5.
Chhattisgarh
January, 2014
50,97,000
100.00
6.
Delhi
October, 2013
19,47,503
100.00
7.
Goa
December, 2015
1,31,069
95.00
8.
Gujarat
April, 2016
64,84,741
77.00
9.
Haryana
September, 2013
29,33,019
88.00
10.
Himachal Pradesh
October, 2013
7,95,169
95.00

11.
Jammu & Kashmir
February, 2016
15,97,288
62.00
12.
Jharkhand
October, 2015
51,70,159
92.00
13.
Karnataka
January, 2014
1,10,27,046
92.00
14.
Madhya Pradesh
March, 2014
1,19,38,554
70.00
15.
Maharashtra
February, 2014
1,48,28,050
87.00
16.
Manipur
April, 2016
5,11,210
0.37
17.
Meghalaya
February, 2016
4,22,040
0.00
18.
Mizoram
March, 2016
1,40,184
0.39
19.
Nagaland
July, 2016
2,83,581
0.41
20.
Odisha
November, 2015
85,06,071
68.00
21.
Punjab
December, 2013
29,08,057
95.00
22.
Rajasthan
October, 2013
96,63,006
100.00
23.
Sikkim
January, 2016
98,003
68.00
24.
Telangana
October, 2015
48,65,256
100.00
25.

Tripura
September, 2015
5,94,534
91.00
26.
Uttar Pradesh
January, 2016
3,27,92,789
47.89
27.
Uttarakhand
October, 2015
13,30,404
66.00
28.
West Bengal
June, 2015
5,65,29,599
57.00
29.
A&N Islands
March, 2016
13,370
33.00
30.
Chandigarh
February, 2014
56,327
95.00
31.
Daman & Diu
November, 2015
26,121
90.00
32.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
March, 2016
36,788
78.00
33.
Lakshadweep
August, 2015
5,134
97.00
34.
Puducherry
September, 2015
1,84,413
95.00
Total
21,15,58,365
60.83%
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